

# FINAL BILL REPORT

## HB 1317

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Synopsis as Enacted

**Brief Description:** Removing the expiration date on emergency administration of epinephrine.

**Sponsors:** By Representatives Ballasiotes and Morell.

**House Committee on Health Care**  
**Senate Committee on Health & Long-Term Care**

### **Background:**

Anaphylaxis (a severe allergic reaction) is an allergic hypersensitivity reaction of the body to a foreign protein or drug. Anaphylaxis can be caused by drugs, insect stings, foods, and inhalants. In some cases it can result in convulsions, unconsciousness, and even death. Epinephrine is used to treat anaphylactic reactions. Persons with severe allergies that could result in an anaphylactic reaction may receive a prescription to self administer a dose of epinephrine through the use of an autoinjector device called the Epi-Pen.–

In 1999 the Washington State Legislature passed the Kristine Kastner Act– requiring that all ambulance and aid services make epinephrine available to emergency medical technicians (EMTs) in their supplies. EMTs are now authorized to administer epinephrine to patients of any age with evidence of a prescription. They are also authorized to administer epinephrine to patients under the age of 18 upon the request of a parent or guardian or upon the request of a person who presents written authorization from the patient, parent, or guardian. The Department of Health was required to develop and distribute protocols and guidelines for medical training, establish the procurement process for the Epi-Pens, notify the over 500 licensed emergency medical services providers of the new requirements, and report to the Legislature on the statewide incidence of anaphylaxis and the training and care necessary to allow EMTs to carry and administer epinephrine.

The report by the Department of Health indicated that in 13 different counties across the state there were 26 different cases involving the use of Epi-Pens by EMTs. Of those cases, 50 percent showed improvement of their allergic condition, 42 percent showed a reversal of the allergic reaction, and one patient was in cardiac arrest when the emergency medical services personnel arrived and the condition was considered irreversible. The department recommended that EMTs continue to be allowed to carry and administer epinephrine.

The legislative authorization for allowing EMTs to continue to carry and administer epinephrine is scheduled to end on December 31, 2001.

**Summary:**

The scheduled expiration date for the legislative authorization allowing Emergency Medical Technicians to continue to carry and administer epinephrine is removed. Emergency Medical Technicians are allowed to carry and administer epinephrine indefinitely.

**Votes on Final Passage:**

House 96 2

Senate 48 0

**Effective:** July 22, 2001